

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1918.



Edmonton Coal

CLEAN

SOOTLESS

CINDERLESS

EASILY KINDLED

FIRE WILL NOT DIE OUT

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST COOK STOVE
COAL.

EQUAL TO CANNEL COAL FOR THE
OPEN GRATE.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR HEATING
STOVE OR HOUSE FURNACE.

DOES NOT FORM CLINKERS, EXCEPT
UNDER STRONG DRAFT.

LESS DANGER FROM GAS THAN AL-
MOST ANY OTHER COAL.

WILL HOLD FIRE IN LARGE HEATING
STOVE OR FURNACE FOR TWEN-
TY-FOUR HOURS IF DRAFT IS
SHUT OFF.

ANSWERS ALL DOMESTIC PURPOSES
AS WELL AS ANY OTHER COAL,
AND BETTER THAN MOST.

SUPPLY INEXHAUSTIBLE.

Best Domestic Fuel on the Market

VICTORY COAL SCORES AGAIN

A GLANCE AT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE VALUES OF COALS TESTED AT PRINCE ALBERT ELECTRIC POWER STATION, SHOWS THE **OUTSTANDING SUPERIORITY** OF VICTORY COAL. THIS IS AN AUTHENTIC AND UNBIASED REPORT, AND IT **PROVES** THAT VICTORY COAL HAS THE **HIGHEST HEATING VALUE** AND THE **SMALLEST AMOUNT OF CLINKERS AND ASH** OF ANY COAL TESTED. EVERY DOMESTIC FIELD OF ANY SIZE IS REPRESENTED.

CITY OF PRINCE ALBERT

SUMMARY OF FUEL TESTS CONDUCTED AT MUNICIPAL POWER STATION.

DATE— KIND OF COAL—	Dec. 22, 16. Re- Nut	Dec. 23, 16. Cardiff Nut	Dec. 26, 16. Newcastle Nut 50% Nut & Slack	Dec. 27, 16. Pembina Screenings	Dec. 28, 16. Great West Slack	Dec. 31, 16. Humberstone Nut	Jan. 2, 17. Banner Screenings	Oct. 23, 17. Monarch Screened Nut and Pea	Oct. 27, 17. Victory Nut	Oct. 24, 17. Alberta Screened	Oct. 5, 17. Yellow-Head Screened Nut	Nov. 3, 17. Commercial Pea	Nov. 21, 17. Ed Deer Nut and Pea
Duration of Test Hours	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5
Steam Pressure by gauge, Lbs. sq. in.	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Average Temperature Feed Water, F.	179*	178*	179*	179*	179*	180*	180*	181*	181*	180*	191*	186*	189*
Average Temperature flue gases, F.	510*	490*	495*	505*	515*	490*	475*	478*	554*	545*	491*	496*	490*
Thickness of fire Ins.	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5
Average furnace draught Ins.	10½	15	15½	13	17½	13	15	11	11	14	21	21	13
Total weight water evaporated, Lbs.	22400	22400	22800	24200	21200	25600	24000	22200	19000	20800	21600	17600	20800
Total weight of coal fired Lbs.	4500	5600	4100	4300	5235	5495	5300	4000	3050	3856	3600	3300	4000
Total weight of ash and clinker ... Lbs.	384	787	374	465	817	939	850	800	244	683	727	815	800
Percentage of ash and clinker ... Lbs.	8½	14	9	11	15½	17	16	20	8	17.7	21.9	24.6	20
Percentage of rated capacity developed	78	83	79	84	74	89	83	77	79	86.5	90	73.5	86.5
Water evaporated per bl. coal fired, Lbs.	4.97	4.29	5.56	5.63	4.05	4.66	4.53	5.55	6.22	5.39	6	5.33	5.2
Equivalent Evap. from F. and at 212 F.	5.36	4.62	6.00	6.07	4.37	5.02	4.88	5.98	6.6	5.8	6.46	5.74	5.6

NOTE:—The above tests were taken from a hand-fired Goldie and McCullough Return Tubular Boiler 72" diameter by 18' normal rating 150 h.p.

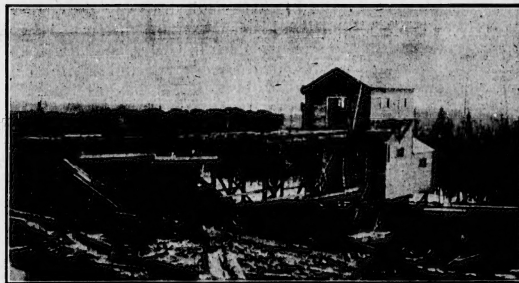
*—Denotes degrees.

(Sgd.) LIGHT AND POWER DEPARTMENT, City of Prince Albert. R. WRIGHT, Manager.

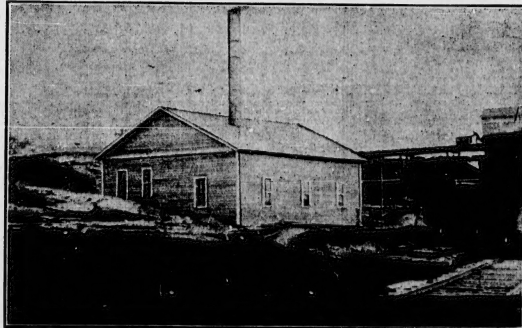
IT WILL PAY YOU WELL TO STUDY AND COMPARE THESE FIGURES

WE HAVE JUST COMPLETED THE INSTALLATION OF THE LATEST IMPROVED SHAKER DOUBLE SCREENING PLANT, SO THAT FROM NOW ON ALL COAL SHIPPED FROM OUR MINE WILL BE GRADED IN THE BEST MANNER POSSIBLE.

BE SURE YOUR ORDER SPECIFIES **VICTORY COAL**. THE COAL THAT HAS PROVED ITSELF BY UNBIASED COMPARATIVE TESTS TO BE THE BEST DOMESTIC COAL MINED IN ALBERTA.



NEWLY CONSTRUCTED TIPLE, EQUIPPED WITH MOST MODERN SCREENING PLANT.



NEW POWER HOUSE, IN WHICH IS GENERATED ELECTRICITY FOR OPERATING ALL MACHINERY, AND FOR LIGHTING PURPOSES.

THOUSANDS OF SATISFIED CUSTOMERS ALL OVER MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA ARE DEMANDING "VICTORY" IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER COAL, AND THEY WILL BE DEMANDING IT EVERY SEASON.

MR. WIDE-AWAKE DEALER: YOU WANT TO BE SURE OF THE BEST FOR YOUR PEOPLE. IT MEANS DOLLARS AND SATISFACTION TO YOU.

WIRE YOUR ORDER NOW. WE WILL POSITIVELY PROTECT EVERY ORDER AND CONTRACT ACCEPTED, SUMMER AND WINTER.

E. A. McBAIN, President

Dr. W. C. DUNN, Sec-Treas.

LAKESSIDE COALS LIMITED

Mines at Wabamun, Alta.

423 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.

1

A Group of Employees at the Humberstone Mine----The Company Began Business in Edmonton With One Man

VICTORY COAL SCORES AGAIN

A GLANCE AT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE VALUES OF COALS TESTED AT PRINCE ALBERT ELECTRIC POWER STATION, SHOWS THE **OUTSTANDING SUPERIORITY** OF VICTORY COAL. THIS IS AN AUTHENTIC AND UNBIASED REPORT, AND IT **PROVES** THAT VICTORY COAL HAS THE **HIGHEST HEATING VALUE** AND THE **SMALLEST AMOUNT OF CLINKERS AND ASH** OF ANY COAL TESTED. EVERY DOMESTIC FIELD OF ANY SIZE IS REPRESENTED.

CITY OF PRINCE ALBERT

SUMMARY OF FUEL TESTS CONDUCTED AT MUNICIPAL POWER STATION.

DATE— KIND OF COAL—	Dec. 22, 16. R. Nut	Dec. 23, 16. Cardiff Nut	Dec. 26, 16. Newcastle Nut 50% Nut & Slack	Dec. 27, 16. Pembina Screenings	Dec. 28, 16. Great West Slack	Dec. 31, 16. Humberstone Nut	Jan. 2, 17. Banner Screenings	Oct. 23, 17. Monarch Screened Nut and Pea	Oct. 27, 17. Victory Nut	Oct. 24, 17. Alberia Screened	Oct. 5, 17. Yellow-Head Screened Nut	Nov. 3, 17. Commercial Pea	Nov. 21, 17. Red Deer Nut and Pea
Duration of Test Hours	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5
Steam Pressure by gauge, Lbs. sq. in.	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Average Temperature Feed Water, F.	179*	178*	179*	179*	179*	180*	180*	181*	181*	180*	191*	186*	189*
Average Temperature flue gases, F.	510*	490*	495*	505*	515*	490*	475*	478*	554*	545*	491*	496*	490*
Thickness of fire Ins.	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5
Average furnace draught Ins.	10 1/2	15	15 1/2	13	17 1/2	13	15	11	11	14	21	21	13
Total weight water evaporated, Lbs.	22400	22400	22800	24200	21200	25600	24000	22200	19000	20800	21600	17000	20800
Total weight of coal fired Lbs.	4500	5600	4100	4300	5235	5495	5300	4000	3050	3856	3600	3300	4000
Total weight of ash and clinker ... Lbs.	384	787	374	465	817	939	850	800	244	683	727	815	800
Percentage of ash and clinker ... Lbs.	8 1/2	14	9	11	15 1/2	17	16	20	8	17.7	21.9	24.6	20
Percentage of rated capacity developed	78	83	79	84	74	89	83	77	79	86.5	90	73.5	86.5
Water evaporated per bl. coal fired, Lbs.	4.97	4.29	5.66	5.63	4.05	4.66	4.53	5.55	6.22	5.39	6	5.33	5.2
Equivalent Evap. from F. and at 212 F.	5.36	4.62	6.00	6.07	4.37	5.02	4.88	5.98	6.6	5.8	6.46	5.74	5.6

NOTE:—The above tests were taken from a hand fired Goldie and McCullough Return Tubular Boiler 72" diameter by 18' normal rating 150 h.p.

*—Denotes degrees.

(Sgd.) LIGHT AND POWER DEPARTMENT, City of Prince Albert. R. WRIGHT, Manager.

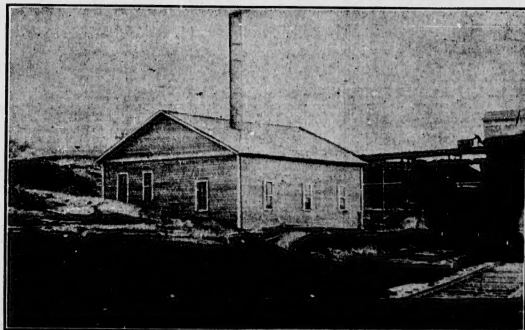
IT WILL PAY YOU WELL TO STUDY AND COMPARE THESE FIGURES

WE HAVE JUST COMPLETED THE INSTALLATION OF THE LATEST IMPROVED SHAKER DOUBLE SCREENING PLANT, SO THAT FROM NOW ON ALL COAL SHIPPED FROM OUR MINE WILL BE GRADED IN THE BEST MANNER POSSIBLE.

BE SURE YOUR ORDER SPECIFIES VICTORY COAL. THE COAL THAT HAS PROVED ITSELF BY UNBIASED COMPARATIVE TESTS TO BE THE BEST DOMESTIC COAL MINED IN ALBERTA.



NEWLY CONSTRUCTED TIPPLE, EQUIPPED WITH MOST MODERN SCREENING PLANT.



NEW POWER HOUSE, IN WHICH IS GENERATED ELECTRICITY FOR OPERATING ALL MACHINERY, AND FOR LIGHTING PURPOSES.

THOUSANDS OF SATISFIED CUSTOMERS ALL OVER MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA ARE DEMANDING "VICTORY" IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER COAL, AND THEY WILL BE DEMANDING IT EVERY SEASON.

MR. WIDE-AWAKE DEALER: YOU WANT TO BE SURE OF THE BEST FOR YOUR PEOPLE. IT MEANS DOLLARS AND SATISFACTION TO YOU.

WIRE YOUR ORDER NOW. WE WILL POSITIVELY PROTECT EVERY ORDER AND CONTRACT ACCEPTED, SUMMER AND WINTER.

E. A. McBAIN, President

Dr. W. C. DUNN, Sec-Treas.

LAKE SIDE COALS LIMITED

Mines at Wabamun, Alta.

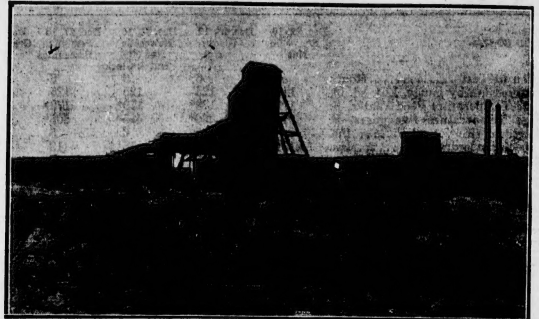
423 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.

KING COAL

"OLD KING COLE WAS A MERRY OLD SOUL"



\$40,000.00 TIPPLE AND HANDLING PLANT, DESTROYED BY FIRE, APRIL, 1917.



TIPPLE AND SCREENING STATION, WHERE COAL IS ELEVATED AND SCREENED BEFORE LOADING INTO RAILWAY CARS.

Sizing of Grades

LUMP COAL... Over 3½" perforated shaker screens.
EGG COAL... Over 1½" " through 3½" shaker screens
NUT COAL... Over ¾" " through 1½" shaker screens
SLACK... Over ¾" " through ¾" shaker screens
MINE RUN... Over ¾" perforated shaker screens.
DOMESTIC USES—(Furnace, Hot Water Heaters, Grates, etc.) LUMP AND EGG—EGG, especially adapted for use in Kitchen ranges or hot water boilers.
STEAM PURPOSES—(Stationary boilers, steam plows, and general steam producing plants.) MINE RUN, EGG, NUT AND SCREENINGS.

Capacity 2000 Tons Day

Screening and Preparation

In the first place, King Coal is mined by electrical chain machines, which minimize the breakage and shattering that follow in the blasting. It is loaded and hauled to tipple, then passes over picking table and shaker screens, which in winter, are heated to prevent clogging and insure uniformity of grade and preparation. It is then loaded into railway cars by Ottumwa box car loader.

Soot

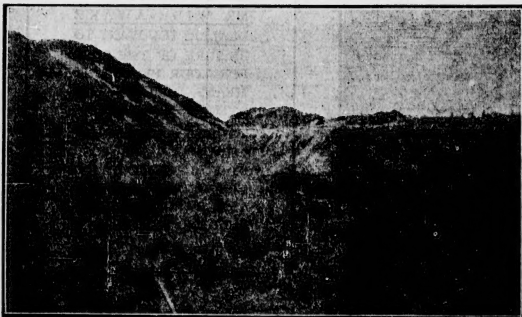
Some people have tried to use bituminous coals for domestic purposes, and found newly papered walls discolored by smoke and soot in all parts of the house. Do not confuse King Coal with such. It is positively a particularly free burning coal; in fact, in the matter of smoke and soot, quite as clean to handle as the best anthracite.

Shipping Facilities

Located on Canadian Northern, and Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railways, north of Sturgeon River, 20 miles from Edmonton. Connects with Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways at Edmonton.

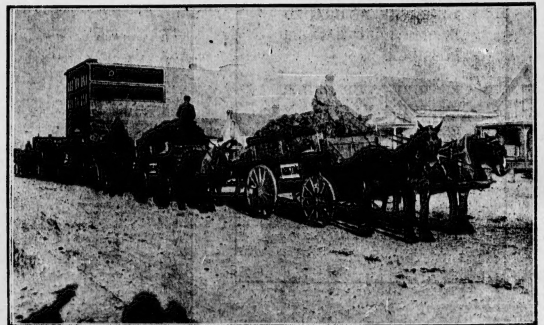
THROUGH FREIGHT RATES TO ALL STATIONS ON ALL RAILWAYS

Employs 250 Men



THIS ROAD IS BEING MADE TO SHORTEN HAULAGE BELOW GROUND, AND COAL WILL BE TAKEN OUT ON IT FROM THE BACK END OF THE MINE, AND DELIVERED BY TRAINLOADS ON THE SURFACE TO TIPPLE AND HANDLING PLANT FOR SCREENING AND PREPARATION.

K
I
N
G
C
O
A
L



The Cardiff Collieries Limited

401 Agency Building

P. O. Box 956

Edmonton, Alberta

Edmonton Coal Mines Assure Unlimited Supply to Prairie West, Quality Insurpassed

Characterization of Alberta Coal as "Lignite" Incorrect; A Mis-statement of Facts

Properly Speaking There is no Lignite Coal in Alberta—Misrepresentation Does Serious Injury to Edmonton Mines

By Edmonton Bulletin, January 29, 1919.

A recent news item stated that ten cars of "Western lignite" were on the way to Port Arthur for retail sale. "Western lignite," however, is a term which has been used by the coal trade in the past to designate the lignite of the United States and Canada. It is a term which is entirely incorrect, and which does a serious injustice to the coal of Alberta.

The railways of Western Canada were responsible for the conditions which prevented Alberta coal from reaching its natural market throughout the Canadian prairie. Obsessed with the idea of making the best use of the grain of Alberta going east, they have been unable to get the coal of Alberta to its natural market except in the form of a lump, which is not a coal, but a product of the coal.

The principal domestic coal field in the world is the coal field of the United States. It is a coal field which is not only large, but it is also rich. It is a coal field which is not only rich, but it is also clean. It is a coal field which is not only clean, but it is also cheap. It is a coal field which is not only cheap, but it is also abundant. It is a coal field which is not only abundant, but it is also accessible. It is a coal field which is not only accessible, but it is also suitable for use in all kinds of industries.

It has a somewhat higher proportion of ash than steam coal. It does not contain so much sulfur as the best steam coal. It is a coal which is not only clean, but it is also cheap. It is a coal which is not only cheap, but it is also abundant. It is a coal which is not only abundant, but it is also accessible. It is a coal which is not only accessible, but it is also suitable for use in all kinds of industries.

Those in Charge. While exercising a direct supervision over all affairs connected with the mine and the general management of the mine, Mr. Humberstone has made it a point to see that the mine is kept in the best possible condition. He has made it a point to see that the mine is kept in the best possible condition. He has made it a point to see that the mine is kept in the best possible condition.

Those in Charge. While exercising a direct supervision over all affairs connected with the mine and the general management of the mine, Mr. Humberstone has made it a point to see that the mine is kept in the best possible condition. He has made it a point to see that the mine is kept in the best possible condition. He has made it a point to see that the mine is kept in the best possible condition.

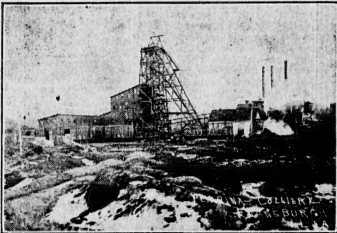
Those in Charge. While exercising a direct supervision over all affairs connected with the mine and the general management of the mine, Mr. Humberstone has made it a point to see that the mine is kept in the best possible condition. He has made it a point to see that the mine is kept in the best possible condition. He has made it a point to see that the mine is kept in the best possible condition.

Those in Charge. While exercising a direct supervision over all affairs connected with the mine and the general management of the mine, Mr. Humberstone has made it a point to see that the mine is kept in the best possible condition. He has made it a point to see that the mine is kept in the best possible condition. He has made it a point to see that the mine is kept in the best possible condition.

Those in Charge. While exercising a direct supervision over all affairs connected with the mine and the general management of the mine, Mr. Humberstone has made it a point to see that the mine is kept in the best possible condition. He has made it a point to see that the mine is kept in the best possible condition. He has made it a point to see that the mine is kept in the best possible condition.

Those in Charge. While exercising a direct supervision over all affairs connected with the mine and the general management of the mine, Mr. Humberstone has made it a point to see that the mine is kept in the best possible condition. He has made it a point to see that the mine is kept in the best possible condition. He has made it a point to see that the mine is kept in the best possible condition.

Largest Miners and Coal Operators in Alberta



PEMBINA COLLIERIES, EVANSBURG, ALTA.

Operating The Following Collieries

Pembina Colliery At EVANSBURG, Alta.

Capacity 1000 tons daily
Employing 300 miners

Lethbridge Colliery At KIPP, Alta.

Capacity 1800 tons daily
Employing 500 miners

Monarch Colliery At DRUMHELLER, Alta.

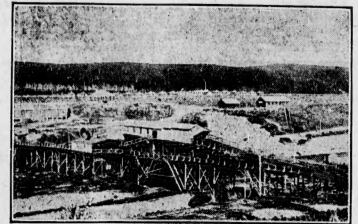
Capacity 800 tons daily
Employing 120 miners

Pacific Pass Colliery At LOVETT, Alta.

Capacity 700 tons daily
Employing 90 miners

Regal Colliery At DODDS, Alta.

Capacity 350 tons daily
Employing 40 miners



PACIFIC PASS COLLIERIES, LOVETT, ALTA.

HAULING COAL UNDERGROUND BY ELECTRIC MOTOR.
PEMBINA MINE.

HAND-PICKING COAL AT PEMBINA MINE.

Our Advertising Department

Our Advertising Department is fully equipped to take care of all special advertising work. We maintain our own Printing Department, which enables us to furnish special advertising to our dealers at short notice. We believe in doing all we can to best serve the interests of our retailers and coal consumers.

ONE OF THE MINERS AND A MINE CAR OF THE CELEBRATED
"PEMBINA PEERLESS COAL."

Fuel Testing and Engineering Dept.

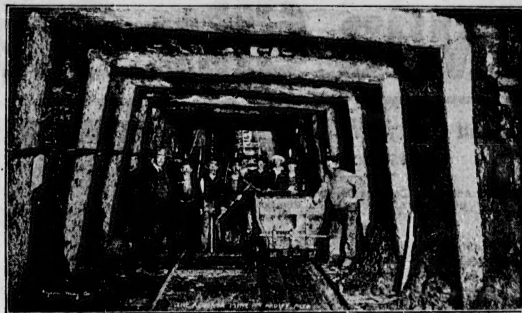
If you have any heating problems, we invite you to get in touch with our Fuel and Engineering Department. We will cheerfully furnish our dealers with any suggestions as to the proper design of furnace and boiler grates; also the proper draughting of furnaces, stoves, ranges, etc., to get the most economical results and the best heating value from the burning of coal.

NORTH AMERICAN COLLIERIES, LTD.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

ALBERTA COAL

"NO BETTER COAL MINED"



COAL CONSUMERS IN ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA

WHY send 2,000 miles to Pennsylvania for your COAL, when the **BEST DOMESTIC COAL IN THE WORLD** is being mined by The Alberta Coal Co. Ltd., and can be shipped direct, without the danger of delays caused by freight blockades and with the certainty of your receiving a uniform grade of coal? This coal is of **THE BEST QUALITY**, produces **GREAT HEAT PER TON**, with **LITTLE WASTE** and is in every way **AS SATISFACTORY** as the imported product. At the same time by using it you will be **CONSERVING THE SUPPLY IN THE EAST**, where it is primarily needed to carry on war industries and thus assist the fuel controllers of Canada and the United States in doing their part to help **WIN THE WAR**. You will also be helping to develop a **WESTERN CANADIAN INDUSTRY** and with it this Western Country, upon which our future welfare all depends.

Housekeepers

Find that the coal supplied by The Great Northern Coal Co., Ltd., is **BETTER THAN ANTHRACITE**.

It is unexcelled for Domestic Heating and Cooking Purposes. It burns to a clean ash, with a minimum of soot and smoke, and no Clinkers.

For USE IN THE HOME there is none better or more satisfactory, and therefore, **CHEAPER** coal in the world.

Stationary Boilers

Find in this product A **PERFECT STEAM COAL**, giving entire satisfaction wherever employed.

High Heat-Giving Qualities

The average of some 30 careful test-analysis, conducted by the experts of institutions so far apart as McGill University and the University of Alberta, of the product of the Alberta Coal Co.'s mines, is as follows:

MOISTURE	11.14 Per Cent.
ASH	2.98 Per Cent.
VOLATILE MATTER	37.26 Per Cent.
CARBON	43.62 Per Cent.
HEATING POWER	9771 B.T.U.

The number of Thermal Units per ton varies, naturally, according to the sample analyzed, and the quantity of carbon and heat-producing elements present. The results run from 7,200 to 10,000 B.T.U. The figure given above is a dependable average, and ranks very high in comparison with other coals. In fact, it is only in exceptional cases that it is equalled.

An Up-to-Date Mine

The Alberta Coal Co.'s mine is located 20 miles North of the City of Edmonton, on the Canadian Northern Railway. It has been in operation since 1908, and was opened and developed by the present company, which was organized in 1907. The product is exclusively handled by the Great Northern Coal Co., Ltd., of Edmonton.

The mine is fully equipped with up-to-date machinery and handling apparatus, including wire rope haulage, box-car loader, all possible safety devices for the protection of the workers, and proper means for removing and excluding refuse, dirt and inferior coal from the shipped product. This insures uniformity of quality to the consumer—an important matter. A ton of Alberta Coal Co.'s coal is as good as any other ton. There is no lottery about it. You do not get a splendid, free burning lot one time, and a load of inferior sort the next time.

The mine is 50 feet deep, and the seam is from nine to 15 feet in thickness. In the workings at present it is about 10 feet thick. The capacity of the mine is 500 tons in eight hours, on three loading tracks. There is never the least danger of a shortage in supply.

Keep Your Money at Home

Why send your money to a foreign country for coal when you can get better and cheaper coal in Alberta, and keep Canadian money in circulation in Canada? When you buy American coal your money goes into the pockets of American labor and capital. When you buy Alberta coal your money helps build up Canadian industries.

For 10 years we have handled Alberta Coal, each year increasing the sales—no better proof of the good quality of the coal and the satisfactory service.

GREAT NORTHERN COAL CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENT FOR ALBERTA COAL

P. O. Box 153

Phone 1438

Offices in the Bank of British North America

Corner of Jasper Ave. and 101st Street, EDMONTON

Twin City Coal in Every Kitchen

Hardest Coal in the North Comes from Twin City Mine

Admirably Adapted to Domestic Use This Coal is Rapidly Winning its Way in All Markets. Twin City Coal is "Fossil Sunshine."

Edmonton city is underlain with the choicest domestic coal in Canada, and nowhere is this more true than in the Twin City mines, that really dig themselves under the city.

It is an old saying that residents of Edmonton only need to dig down anywhere in their back yards and they can always get their own coal. And this is true, so far as the coal being there. But it is a difficult matter to get it. It is not on a par with vacant lot gardening, where, with a hoe and a shovel, one can go out and make a living on the top of the ground.

Solid Walls of Coal.

The best coal is usually found many feet under ground, and it takes very expensive equipment to produce it in quantities for sale. In the Twin City mines there are solid walls of the most beautiful coal. It stands there ready for the use of the people, and the most modern equipment has been installed to mine it.

In going along the roads in the Twin City mines, one is struck with the prodigality of the coal there. It is on every side, and in seemingly limitless quantity. Forming the walls as it does, one is struck with the bright hard appearance of it; and it makes one think of the old definitions in the school books—where it tells of coal and diamonds being of the same formation.

Hardest Coal In District.

Twin City coal is the hardest coal in this district, and burns with that bright red flame, and without clinker or heavy ash, as is the case with many coals.

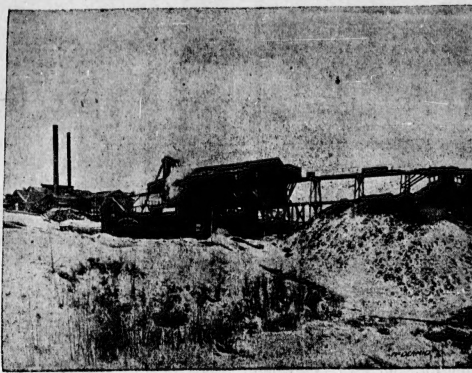
All Slack Used At City Power Plant.

All coal is screened over bar screens before being shipped. So any slack may be bought. In the present days the slack is wasted entirely, but now the entire output is sold to the Alliance Power Company, and the steam that is raised there means it is a most satisfactory fuel. Where the city used to buy the regular mine run for the power plant, there is now only bought the slack. At fifty cents a ton, and the saving to the operation of the power plant is enormous. Here the citizens benefit, and the waste is used.

Market For Twin City Coal.

Twin City coal is used extensively in the city of Edmonton, and it is shipped to all the principal places down to and including Calgary. Then, in an easterly direction, Twin City coal goes into all the towns to the border, and then on to Saskatoon and Winnipeg. This winter Twin City coal was sent to Toronto.

Twin City coal has the peculiarity of being asked for again, if it is once used, and this no doubt accounts for its wide market. It is the hardest coal in the locality, and commands its own market.



Some Facts About the Twin City Coal Mine

Twin City Coal Co., Ltd. (Mines No. 177).

Mine Office—Edmonton South.

Head Office—Toronto, Ontario.

Authorized Capital—\$500,000.

Directors—L. McIntyre, J. H. McIntyre, J. C. Stevenson, J. C. Stevenson, J. C. Stevenson.

General Manager—H. C. Anderson.

Manager—L. C. Stevenson.

Overman—William Foster.

Examiners—H. Graham, A. Thomson, John Blair and A. Benson.

Mine Surveyor—L. C. Stevenson.

Location of Mine—Block F, River Lot 17, Edmonton Settlement.

Area—367 acres.

Owner of Property—Twin City Coal Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

Such is the description of the directors of the company and the location of the plant. A more intimate description of the Twin City mine is that

it is located on Mill Creek, on 32nd Ave., on the South Side of the river.

Mine Opened in 1908.

It was opened in 1908, and on practically the same time was the first of its kind. Being now ten years old, it is one of the pioneer mines of Northern Alberta and being situated right in the city of Edmonton it is possibly the best known of all the coal mines of the district. It is looked on as the home mine of Edmontonians. It has been used so long by many householders, they regard it as a household necessity and during bad roads or by reason of unavailability for one reason or another, many other of the coal dealers selling coal from other mines and their teams to the Twin City mine to fill their city orders. They prefer to do this than disappoint their customers.

Plenty of Cars.

Other advantages are that being situated on the C.N.R. and right at a siding they are seldom at a loss for cars, and during all the shortage of cars this year, the Twin City have always been able to get all they needed. Twin City mines are the most conveniently situated of any of the Edmonton district mines.

glistening surfaces that it resembles a mirror at night. With such quantities there it is impossible to believe that our sisters and our cousins and our uncles and our aunts are going cold in Ontario.

By hitching a lever to the fan belt, the Twin City mines are independent of outside sources for electricity. They only require to get water from the city, and that since the creek went dry.

The system of drainage as well as for drainage served to a novice very complete.

The Twin City mine was opened up about ten years ago by practically the same company which still operates the mine.

H. C. Anderson, the present manager took charge of the mine in 1915. He was, however, well known in the City of Edmonton and surrounding district, having had charge of one of the banks there for some years.

L. C. Stevenson came to the Twin City mines in the latter part of 1915 also, shortly after Mr. Anderson, the present manager, took office. Mr. Stevenson holds the position of mine manager.

There is a hospital for damaged cars, and a shop where new cars are made entirely.

There is also a blacksmith shop but the village smithy does not stand there and blow his bellows—that is done for him by a compressed air.

There are facilities for getting coal from about twenty of the "rooms." These rooms are about fifteen feet wide and the pillars are about twenty feet apart.

However, a four dollar a ton freight rate to Winnipeg alone takes some of the edge off the price of the coal. The price of coal in Winnipeg with American coal which gets a preferential rate.

connection, that can be turned on or off, like a tap. It is rather trying to have one's traditions so rudely shattered, for that is not the way they did in our grandfather's days.

Impressions of a Visitor to The Twin City Mine

Visitors going into the Twin City mine receive various impressions according to the nature of the person doing the visiting, but the following "impressions" were taken from the notebook of one such:

"Once impressions of a coal mine as being a hole dug into the side of a hill are rudely shattered by finding an engineer's blue print of the whole plan. The map had to be translated to the mine by putting above-surface landmarks here and there. For instance one is told that it is 1,300 feet to the brick plant. The mine is another direction the shaft directly under the ski slide, etc."

"Then you go down the shaft. Some invisible, internal, internal arrangement drops you down into the middle of the earth you feel that it is not quite decent to be exposing to the rude gaze of human eyes, the internal workings of the old earth. But when you see the sparkling walls of beautiful coal, you rather expect that the same old earth must be rather proud of these hidden treasures and does not resent your intrusion."

"You are surprised to find that the roof of the road along which you travel is plain light to the coal eyes. All along the main road there is a system of 'main and tail rope haulage' which resembles one of the street cars in the old days in San Francisco, a sort of endless chain effect."

"A little further along was a place in the side of the wall, pointed out as one of the 'horse stables,' a nice dry place where two horses could be together, and the harness were in splendid condition. Some eleven doors, it was noted were used to draw the cars up the side slopes to the main haulage."

"The man of much knowledge said that in the old days the road there was the only place that they had to use shunt points to haul out the coal."

"He also said that in a mine all that was necessary for the successful transport of the road was to watch where one's head was going and the feet

would look after themselves. However some company bent in one's nature. Indeed, that one will watch his feet, so a hard punch just then was due to come. After having a high ceiling for some hundreds of yards, one forgets to look for a low roof, but it was there just the same."

Lays—there was not the last bump either."

Branching off the main road one saw the system of mining called the "room and pillar system." The coal is mined back some sixty feet probably twenty feet from the next "room." The operation takes about three months. Then they return round and from the back mine take out the partition "drawing their hole in after them" so to speak. This takes about a month."

The Personally Conducted Party was informed, that there were some five or six miles of "roads" running around throughout this mine. To the P. C. P. they might be without direction or reason except to get coal, but that precise map in the open shore ground always dispelled this idea. However, to the stranger, used to looking to the sun for direction, it would seem that a seventh sense must bring the miner back on the right trail to the shaft."

The P. C. P. took courage to ask how miners who had not got used to the ways of mine ever found their way out, and was reminded, that a record of lamps was kept as well as a record of the men that went below each day, and if any had not reported that he was lucky they immediately went to see if his lamp was in. In the personal conductor, however, did not see any difficulty in getting directions as well in a mine as in a woods with a bright sun."

One of the striking things in walking through the Twin City mine is the absolute accuracy with which coal may be defined. So definite is the line that with a pencil a line can be drawn on one side of which is clay or iron stone, and on the other is black, glistening coal."

No matter how far one travels through the Twin City mine or how tired one gets, it is an ever increasing source of amazement that the coal lies there in such prodigious quantities and with such

Equipment of the Mine is Modern in Every Respect

Appliances to Mine Coal Efficiently and Economically Installed—Safety an Important Consideration—Every Facility For Big Production.

What will be of interest to those with special knowledge of the process of mining, is the equipment used.

The plant and machinery of this mine were burned out two years ago, and in rebuilding, the company installed thoroughly up-to-date equipment with a view to increasing the capacity of the mine for both mining and shipping coal. At that time, three return tubular 190 H.P. boilers were installed and a brick boiler-house and power-house erected. Two compressors, one of 2,100 cubic feet per minute, and the other of 600 cubic feet per minute capacity, compressed air to 120 pounds per square inch, for the purpose of transmitting power to the mine pump and the mine cutting machines.

Electric Lights In Shafts.

An electric generator is used for lighting, and also charging up the storage battery lamps furnished to the mine drivers, in order that they may have more light to work with. Below ground electric lights are maintained around the shaft approaches.

The mine is entered by means of two shafts, the hoisting shaft being 17 feet long by 6 feet wide; the air shaft being circular, is eight feet in diameter by 167 feet deep.

Safety lamps of the Wolf type are used by the miners. A few electric cap lamps of the Edison type are in use by the haulage crews.

Main And Tail Rope Haulage.

A steam engine has been installed, which drives a main and tail rope haulage, which hauls the mine cars into and out of the mine over a distance of about 3,000 feet. Thirty cars at a time constitute the customary load.

The mine is mined first by machine men, who undercut the coal to a depth of five feet, six inches with pneumatic cutters. The miner then shoots down the top coal with an explosive, and when this is loaded out, shoots up the bottom coal. After this is loaded he trims off the surface, does the necessary timber work, and his shift is finished.

The road through which the coal is hauled is straight and perfectly dry, supported with large tamarac timbers, and averaging six feet high. Branching off this road are what are called the room entries. These smaller roads tap the coal that is to be mined, and "rooms" or working places are driven off to the side, commencing narrow and widening out to about sixteen feet in width.

Room And Pillar System of Mining.

These sixteen-foot places are known as rooms, and this is where the miner digs the coal. Each room is adequately protected by pillars left to each side.

The process of cutting, shooting, loading and putting in the necessary supports is repeated each day until the room has travelled a distance varying from 150 to 200 feet. Then a break is made through the pillar to the one side, and the same process goes on, but this time working backwards. They finish a short distance from where the room commenced, and leave a pillar of the solid coal for the support of the main road. In the "room" from which the coal has been taken the roof is then allowed to fall in as the coal has been extracted, and there is no necessity of maintaining this portion of the work.

This is called the room and pillar system of working, and although the following illustration is not true in proportions, it may give an idea of the system of mining.

Room Entries.

The cars loaded by the miners are transferred to the main haulage by horses. Each car will hold 1400 pounds. At the present time 11 horses are kept in use continuously below ground, and are used for gathering purposes. From the main haulage the cars are propelled by the haulage system.

The coal being mined in the Twin City Mines is at a depth of 240 feet from the general surface level, and while this is not to be considered a deep seam as mining goes, it is by far the deepest seam being mined in this locality.

Shafts Are Steam Heated.

There is an innovation in this mine in the way of heating the air in the shaft. Stacks of steam coils are used for heating the air in the winter months before it enters the mine, thus doing away with the freezing of the water that continually seeps through the shaft shafts. An adequate space for ventilating is thus preserved. The ventilation is effected by means of a steam driven fan located on the surface. The coal handling plant is also provided with steam heat for the winter months.

Daily Output 550 Tons

During the busy months in winter eight of. With a more stable demand about 140 men are employed by the miners would have more regular Twin City mines. The capacity under employment, which would enable them to take a permanent residence. The present labor conditions is 500 and thus make a regular industry of the coal mines of Alberta. This tonnage shows an increase of about 100 per cent over production the department of mines. The number obtained up to three years ago. This means, which is being worked at tonnage could be kept up the entire mine is 6 feet in thickness with year, were the coal marketing constantly steady and payment, the tonnage improved. As it is, as soon as extra dipping — agrees in a south the orders fall off, labor is at one westerly direction, the cover having last 27 of the men are soon last a thickness of 147 feet at the shaft.

PROVISION FOR HEALTH OF THE MINE WORKER

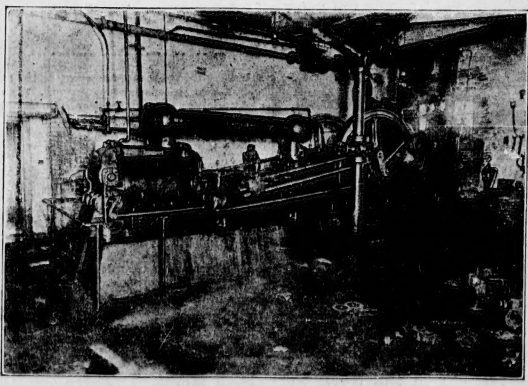
Medical Attendance Given to All Members of Twin City Force

Of the 140 employees of the Twin City mine, 140 families, for most part that they are in the mine. This makes another argument for the necessity of a permanent one. Were the miners not so well provided with cottages might be built for them near the mine, and better arrangements generally made.

Medical supervision for the miners and their families is given by the miners pay \$1.50 per month. This includes the cost of all drugs and hospital accommodation for the miners and their families.

The comfort of the employees was further considered when a wash and change house was built. Lockers provided for each man, in which he has the very shower bath with hot and cold water are fitted and the building is thoroughly comfortable being steam heated.

Who would "WIN" in TWIN CITY?



EVIDENCE OF MODERN EQUIPMENT, TWIN CITY MINE.

AIR COMPRESSOR PLANT, TWIN CITY MINE.

COAL TO BURN

You Must Have Coal When You Need It

You Must Have Coal You Can Use For What You Want

You Must Get Coal at a Fair Price

You Must Be Sure You Can Get Enough Coal

You Must Have Coal or You Cant Live

EDMONTON COAL HAS COMPETITIVE RAILWAY SERVICE AND COMPETITIVE OPERATION, THEREFORE YOU CAN GET PROMPT DELIVERIES.

EDMONTON COAL GIVES A WIDER RANGE OF SERVICE THAN ANY OTHER.

EDMONTON COAL CAN BE PURCHASED AT BED ROCK PRICE.

EDMONTON COAL BEDS CARRY MORE FUEL THAN ANY OTHER FIELD IN THE WORLD.

EDMONTON COAL SAVED THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE IN SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA LAST WINTER.

THE DOLLAR YOU PAID FOR EDMONTON COAL IS A DOLLAR PUT IN CIRCULATION IN THE PRAIRIE WEST. YOU WILL SEE IT AGAIN, OR GET THE BENEFIT OF THE HELP IT GAVE TO EDMONTON BUSINESS.

THE DOLLAR YOU PAID FOR PENNSYLVANIA COAL YOU WILL NEVER SEE AGAIN. IT WILL NEVER HELP EITHER YOU OR YOUR NEIGHBORS TO PAY RENT OR TAXES.

PAY YOUR MONEY FOR THE COAL THAT GIVES YOU THE MOST HEAT FOR THE PRICE AND HELPS YOU TO PAY YOUR RENT AND TAXES BESIDES.

TEST A FAIR SAMPLE OF EDMONTON COAL IN YOUR COOK STOVE OR OPEN GRATE AGAINST THE BEST PENNSYLVANIA. IF YOU DON'T FIND IT AS CLEAN AS ANTHRACITE AND MORE SATISFACTORY IN EVERY WAY DON'T BUY IT.

BUT IF YOU FIND IT BEST FOR YOUR PURPOSES, BUY IT, NO MATTER WHAT CANADIAN SCIENTISTS, AGENTS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MINES, OR RAILWAY COMPANIES TELL YOU ABOUT IT.

TEST IT IN THE BASE BURNER OR OTHER PARLOR HEATER, OR IN YOUR HOT WATER FURNACE. IF ITS BUNING QUALITIES ARE NOT SATISFACTORY, DON'T

BUY IT. BUT DON'T CONDEMN IT IF IT DOES NOT GIVE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY RESULTS AS TO HEAT AND ECONOMY WHEN IT IS BEING USED IN HEATERS AND FURNACES BUILT FOR A DIFFERENT KIND OF COAL.

EDMONTON COAL IS DIFFERENT FROM PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COALS. THERE ARE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THEY ARE BETTER ADAPTED THAN IT IS, BUT THERE ARE PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT IS BETTER ADAPTED THAN THEY ARE.

EDMONTON COAL IS BEST FOR COOKSTOVE AND GRATE, AND IT CAN BE USED SATISFACTORYLY FOR HEATING STOVES AND FURNACES. IT MEETS ALL DOMESTIC REQUIREMENTS, AND THEREFORE IS THE BEST GENERAL PURPOSE DOMESTIC COAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MINES TOOK FIVE TO TEN MILLIONS A YEAR FOR COAL OUT OF THE CANADIAN WEST AND THEN, WHEN IT WAS NEEDED MOST, SHUT OFF THE SUPPLY.

EDMONTON AND OTHER ALBERTA MINES CAME TO THE RESCUE, EXPANDED THEIR OPERATIONS AND PREVENTED LOSS AND SUFFERING.

IT IS WORTH SOMETHING TO BE ABLE TO DEPEND ON A COAL SUPPLY DURING A NORTHWEST WINTER.

THE MINES THAT CAME TO YOUR RESCUE IN THE WINTER OF 1917-18 NOW SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE FOR FUTURE WINTERS. THEY ASK YOU TO PREPARE TO USE THEIR COAL, AND TO GIVE YOUR ORDERS EARLY ENOUGH IN THE SEASON SO THAT THEY CAN MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION; AS THEY COULD NOT LAST WINTER, WHEN UNEXPECTED ORDERS WERE RUSHED UPON THEM IN THE MIDDLE OF THE COLD WEATHER.

GIVE THE EDMONTON OPERATORS A FAIR CHANCE AND THEY WILL GIVE YOU GOOD COAL AT A FAIR PRICE, AND PLENTY OF IT, AND HELP YOU TO BUILD UP CANADA.

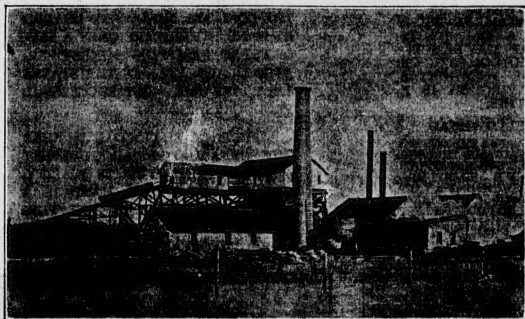
Monton	366	223	Pembina	4,233	56
Over Bar	461	464	Pence River	500

EDMONTON'S FAMOUS BLACK DIAMOND COAL

For Prices and Information Apply Direct to the Owners--

THE GREAT WEST COAL CO., LTD.

EDMONTON ALBERTA



Some Hints for Burning Black Diamond Coal

Speaking only of the Edmonton Black Diamond Coal it has the great advantage for domestic purposes that it can be and is used with equal advantage in cook stove, heater, furnace or fire place. It is not necessary for the householder to keep anthracite for the furnace and heater, bituminous for the cook stove, and cannel for the grate. It is as clean to handle and free from soot, gas and clinkers as anthracite, provided it is mined and used properly. It is as easily kindled as cannel coal, and burns almost as freely in a grate. If the draft is completely shut off it will hold fire in a cook stove, heater or furnace all night without danger from accumulating gas, or of the fire going out, (as in the one case of bituminous and in the other of anthracite). In a heater, furnace or cook stove the fire can be absolutely controlled by regulation of the draft, and in a grate the Edmonton coal will hold fire for 24 hours. It is more bulky in proportion to heating power than anthracite or bituminous and consequently to get the best results heaters or furnaces should have larger fire boxes than are needed for anthracite or bituminous. Not that the Edmonton domestic will not burn in the smaller stove or furnace, but it cannot be regulated so satisfactorily and therefore may be condemned as not economical, when it is the method of use and not the coal that is at fault. Being slightly greater in bulk in proportion to heating power means that there is more ashes to remove than in the case of anthracite or bituminous but on the other hand there are no cinders, and if the draft has not been too strong no clinkers. In short it is clean, convenient and economical.

(From the Edmonton Bulletin)

The Principal Interest

in a coal mine lies in the quality of the coal. In this connection the name BLACK DIAMOND is significant. The old-timers who originally opened up this seam of coal were surprised at the bright lustre of coal and christened the mine The Black Diamond Mine. The name has stuck and the coal today is as bright and shiny as ever, and as a domestic coal is known throughout the three Prairie Provinces. There is a wonderful future before this Black Diamond Coal for it is making new friends all the time and extending its own market.



Remember the Name--BLACK DIAMOND
And Write for Prices Direct. A Letter Addressed to "Black Diamond Coal, Edmonton," Will Find Us

NORTH WEST COAL Company

Edmonton Alberta

Established 1913

P. O. Box 1765

Exclusive Selling Agents for Mines Producing

BANNER

MINED NORTH OF EDMONTON ON THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

THE MINE IS ELECTRICALLY EQUIPPED THROUGHOUT; CUTTING MACHINES, SHAKING SCREENS, BOX CAR LOADER, ETC.; ALL THE NECESSARY EQUIPMENT FOR PREPARING COAL IN A MODERN WAY.

CAPACITY OF THE MINE TODAY IS ABOUT 700 TONS; BY NEXT OCTOBER IT WILL BE NEARER 1,000 TONS. IN OTHER WORDS FROM THIRTY TO THIRTY-FIVE CARS EVERY DAY.

HOW TO BURN BANNER OR ANY OTHER SUB-BITUMINOUS COAL.

TREAT IT LIKE ANTHRACITE. GIVE IT PLENTY OF DRAFT; KEEP AS STEADY A FIRE AS POSSIBLE, NOT ALLOWING IT TO FLUCTUATE. TO GREAT EXTREMES OF HEAT QUICKLY, AND **DON'T POKE IT**. SHAKE IT DOWN TO BRIGHTEN IT. TRY IT IN YOUR BASE-BURNER.



SOME SUB-BITUMINOUS COALS CLINKER, ESPECIALLY THE SMALLER SIZES, EGG OR NUT. WHEN YOU FIND ONE LIKE THIS, DON'T CONDEMN ALL COAL, BUT TRY **BANNER**. IT DOESN'T CLINKER. THAT'S THE KIND OF COAL WE HANDLE.

FOR SUMMER TRADE WE ARE MAKING A SPECIAL GRADE OF LUMP COAL AT A LITTLE LESS IN PRICE. WRITE US ABOUT IT.

WE HAVE HEARD IT SAID THAT ONE CAN'T KEEP WARM BURNING ALBERTA COAL. THERE ARE QUITE A NUMBER OF PEOPLE UP THIS WAY. WE KEEP AS WARM AS YOU DO; WE CAN OPERATE ANY KIND OF A STEAM PLANT; OUR STEAM TRACTORS WILL BREAK HEAVY LAND COVERED WITH BRUSH AND TREES, HEAVIER BREAKING THAN IS KNOWN ON THE PRAIRIES—ALL WITH EDMONTON COAL OF THE **BANNER** VARIETY. IT MIGHT BE A GOOD PLAN TO THINK IT OVER.

YELLOWHEAD

A CERTAIN FAMOUS COAL IS ADVERTISED THIS WAY: "IT BURNS ALL NIGHT." YELLOWHEAD NOT ONLY BURNS ALL NIGHT, BUT **MAKES HEAT** ALL NIGHT.

IT IS BITUMINOUS, AND ONE OF ONLY A VERY FEW BITUMINOUS COALS MINED IN ALBERTA THAT ARE SUITABLE FOR DOMESTIC USE.

WITHOUT EXAGGERATION: YELLOWHEAD IS FAR AND AWAY THE BEST ALL AROUND ALBERTA COAL.

IT WILL STORE INDEFINITELY WITHOUT LOSS OF QUALITY AND WITHOUT SLACKING.

IT IS THE QUICKEST COAL TO IGNITE THAT WE KNOW OF.

MAKES VERY LITTLE ASH, AND IS EQUALLY GOOD FOR STEAM USE.

THIS LAST STATEMENT NEED NOT BOTHER YOU: A COAL BY ITS PECULIAR FORMATION MAY BE SUITABLE FOR EITHER THE DOMESTIC OR STEAM TRADE. THE POCAHONTAS COAL FROM WEST VIRGINIA IS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF THIS.

HOW TO BURN YELLOWHEAD.

WE PUT THIS IN BECAUSE THE OTHERS ON THIS PAGE, AND IN FACT ALL THROUGH THIS SPECIAL ISSUE, ARE SUB-BITUMINOUS COALS. AND BETWEEN THEM AND BITUMINOUS COAL SUCH AS YELLOWHEAD, IS A VAST DIFFERENCE IN FORMATION, REQUIRING DIFFERENT TREATMENT, TO GIVE THE BEST RESULTS.



HOW TO BURN YELLOWHEAD BITUMINOUS COAL.

IN BURNING YELLOWHEAD COAL, **DON'T** MAKE A THICK FIRE AND **DON'T** USE TOO MUCH DRAFT. IT IS OF DIFFERENT PHYSICAL CHARACTER THAN ANY OTHER WESTERN COAL; YOU ARE PROBABLY ACCUSTOMED TO LOW VOLATILE COAL MAKING A SHORT FLAME AND COKING. YELLOWHEAD IS THE EXACT OPPOSITE: HIGH VOLATILE, LONG FLAME, NON-COKING.

THEREFORE, IT DOES NOT REQUIRE MUCH DRAFT; IT SHOULD BE FIRED THINLY, AND BURNED UNDER THESE CONDITIONS IT WILL MAKE INTENSE HEAT AND **WILL NOT CLINKER**.

YELLOWHEAD IS MINED NEAR COAL SPUR, ALBERTA, ABOUT 175 MILES WEST OF EDMONTON, ON THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY. IT IS IN THE FOOT-HILLS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, AND THE COAL SEAMS ARE VERTICAL, NOT LYING FLAT AS IN THE SUB-BITUMINOUS MINES.

YELLOWHEAD IS FOR SALE ONLY BY OURSELVES AND THE CANADIAN COAL SALES CO., WINNIPEG, MAN. IF YOU BUY COAL CALLED YELLOWHEAD THROUGH ANY OTHER SOURCE, YOU DO NOT GET THE REAL THING. WE HAVE HEARD OF A GREAT MANY CASES OF SUBSTITUTION DURING THE PAST SEASON.

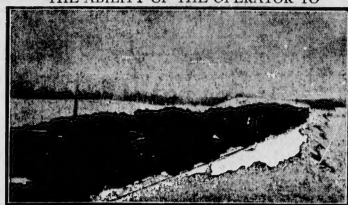
NORTH STAR

DO YOU WANT BIG LUMPS? NO SLACK, NO NUT, NOTHING BUT LUMP COAL, SOME OF THEM AS LARGE AS YOUR STOVE? THEN BUY NORTH STAR.

MINED IN THE RED DEER VALLEY AT BULLOCKSVILLE, ALBERTA—GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE PROPERTY OPERATED CONTAINS AN IMMENSE AMOUNT OF HIGH-GRADE SUB-BITUMINOUS COAL—MANY SEAMS OF IT. IT MINES ALL LUMP, BECAUSE THE SURFACE IS REMOVED BY STEAM SHOVELS, AND THE COAL ALL MINED AND LOADED BY HAND. THERE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THESE "STRIPPING" MINES OPERATED IN ALBERTA; IN THE STATES THEY ARE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PRODUCERS KNOWN.

THE FACT THAT COAL IS NEAR THE SURFACE—HERE ABOUT 35 FEET—IS NO DETRIMENT TO ITS QUALITY, BUT ON THE OTHER HAND IS A GREAT ADVANTAGE TO THE PURCHASER FOR MANY REASONS. THE MOST IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE IS THE ABILITY OF THE OPERATOR TO



SUPPLY COAL WHEN IT IS NEEDED; THE NEXT ADVANTAGE, THE ABSENCE OF FINE STUFF, AND THE CLEANLINESS OF THE PRODUCT.

UNDERGROUND MINES ARE SUBJECT TO THE DEMANDS AND CAPRICES OF SKILLED LABOR; THEY ARE NEVER ABLE TO EXPAND OUTPUT QUICKLY, AT A TIME OF HEAVY DEMAND. A STRIPPING MINE, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS LIMITED IN OUTPUT ONLY BY THE NUMBER OF CARS TO SHIP IT IN. **ONE OF THE REASONS FOR THE EXCELLENT MANNER IN WHICH WE HAVE CARED FOR OUR CUSTOMERS IS OUR ABILITY TO SHIP COAL WHEN IT IS WANTED.**

NORTH STAR IS A SLOW BURNER; HOLDS FIRE A LONG TIME; IS ROUGH OF FRACTURE, BRIGHT AND VERY HARD.

A Message To Coal Dealers and Consumers:

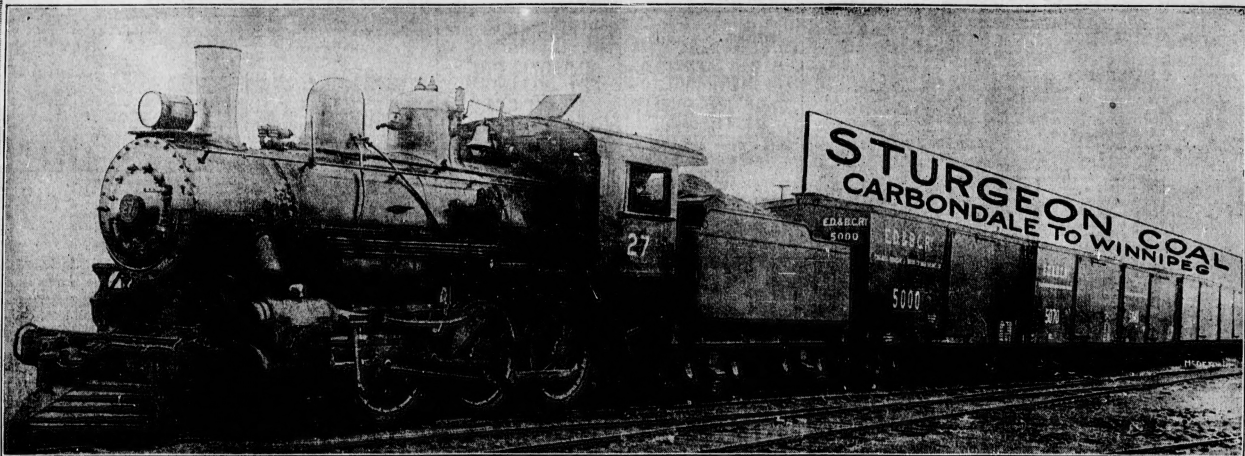
We believe that no shipping company in Alberta has given its customers as good service as we have during the two strenuous winters just past. When you need coal we have it to ship.

North West Coal Company

STURGEON CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

(LIMITED)



The History of the Sturgeon Mines

THE STURGEON mine is situated 15 miles north of the City of Edmonton, and has its shipping point at CARBONDALE, which is located at the junction of the E. D. & B.C. and A.G.W. railways. The existence of coal in this particular locality was first discovered by a Mr. McDonald, who is now a resident of Grande Prairie. A few years later the lands which contain the STURGEON coal were homesteaded by Harry Bell and Robert Kelly, two well-known farmers in the STURGEON district, and it is interesting to note that their titles to their lands were received prior to the time when legislation was enacted by the Dominion Government reserving, in original grants from the Crown, all coal and mineral rights.

These two settlers drove drifts into the banks of the STURGEON river, where the seam of coal has been uncovered, and mined coal in a small way, the product being sold chiefly to farmers who came from the districts of St. Albert, Fort Saskatchewan, Morinville and Bon Accord. At that time the appliances for the production of coal were necessarily crude and primitive, and the amount produced each year was consequently small. However, the fine quality of the coal soon won for itself a reputation second to none in the Edmonton field, and many of the Edmonton old-timers formed the habit of sending teams out to the mines for their winter's supply of coal for their stoves and ranges.

This type of mining was continued without interruption until the building of the E. D. & B.C. railway, which passes through the property referred to, and with the advent of this railway came the opportunity to develop the STURGEON COAL FIELD along lines in harmony with modern ideas and in recognition of the immensely wider market which the building of the railway made accessible.

The STURGEON CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES, LTD., was formed in 1914, and acquired a 20-year lease of the Quarter Section owned by Harry Bell, and at once proceeded to install a modern coal mining plant, to sink a surface shaft and connect it with the railway by means of a spur track.

During the last two years considerable development work has been accomplished with the result that the output this season has reached a maximum of 10 cars a day.

The adjoining Quarter Section, known as the "Kelly property" has recently been acquired by the Company, and arrangements are now being made to develop Mine No. 2, and to install a plant sufficient to produce at least 500 tons a day.

In the initial stages of a new mine it is not always possible to obtain a satisfactory freight tariff, but the Railway Company has provided a tariff which enables the STURGEON COAL to be placed on the Winnipeg and other eastern markets in satisfactory competition with all the other Edmonton and Western coals.

The following extracts from the Engineer's Report dealing with the property of the Company, are of special interest:

"This property is situated on the prairie level above and to the north of the Sturgeon river. Its location is such that a competitive shipping service on all the railways can be secured. Its proximity to Edmonton puts it in an excellent position to cater to the Edmonton market and to points on the C.N.R., G.T.P. and C.P.R. lines."

"The surface is practically flat, and a creek running through the east side from which on a level with the top seam, there is a drift into the main entrance, thus affording natural ventilation to the mine."

"There are two seams of coal. The top seam, to which a shaft has been sunk, and which is now being operated, is six feet, nine inches in thickness, and contains about 1,250,000 tons of workable coal. This lies at a distance of 8 feet from the surface. The second seam lies at a depth of 140 feet and contains about 2,500,000 tons of coal."

"It may be stated that the coal has an attractive, clean appearance, with a bright lustre seldom seen in a sub-bituminous coal when loaded in cars or wagons. It is lustrous, hard and dry, and will stand shipping a long distance. It burns a bright, red heat, leaving little ash, and gives forth a well-scented heat. It is a splendid stationary steam coal as well as being the best for domestic purposes."

Development of the Coal Industry in Alberta

THE figures which appear within the concentric circles in this page indicate, more clearly than any mere statement could do, the tremendous and steady growth of the production and export into other provinces of the famous sub-bituminous coal produced from Alberta mines, the great bulk of which comes from workings in the Edmonton field. Jumping from a total of 857,394 produced in 1911, only a short time ago, comparatively, it reached the impressive figure of 12,281,526 tons in 1917, of which 1,128,758 tons were sent to other provinces. Most of this amount was shipped into Saskatchewan and Western Manitoba, with a small quantity going to British Columbia.

It will be noted from the table that the spectacular increase came in the record of last year over the twelve months just preceding, immediately after the agitation to promote the export of Alberta sub-bituminous coal to Manitoba and the East in opposition to the Pennsylvania coal, which was struggling to secure a monopoly of that market had been started.

Another thing which will not be overlooked by the careful observer is the fact that the total value of these exports, based on the price of coal at the mine, was \$9,126,104. This is a sum of money well worth having these times. The point worth remembering is that the business has only just begun to develop. The Alberta mine owners are only beginning to come into their own.

The amount of sub-bituminous coal shipped out is only the smallest fraction of the enormous deposits of coal of the very finest heat producing sort, pre-eminently adapted for domestic and stationary steam engine purposes, which underlie almost every square yard of the Northern Territory. The shipments should be quadrupled and sextupled, or even more. The prairie provinces should turn as naturally to Northern Alberta for their fuel supply as the remainder of the Dominion turns to them for its grain.

Railroad freight rates and the natural desire of the railways to have a cargo for their cars returning from the east has been the only stumbling block to the tremendous development of this business in the use and understanding with the great transportation systems are forecasted which will practically dispose of the obstacles hitherto encountered.

This is a matter of great importance to the province, and the far-seeing coal mine owners of Alberta are using their best endeavors and uniting as one to bring the fuel consumers of Manitoba, and especially to a full realization of the fact that they have near at hand a better and more satisfactory fuel for their stoves and ranges, and for their engines one that will yield a greater number of horse power per ton, and one that is easier to care for and leaves less ash, dust and clinkers than the imported product.

The notable increase in shipments during the past year and available statistics show that the business is being continued in 1918 in an even more remarkable degree. It shows that the inhabitants of our sister provinces are beginning to appreciate the advantages held out to them. But there are thousands of households, small industries and other users who have not yet seen the light, and it is to reach these that the Alberta coal men are prosecuting such a vigorous and successful campaign.

With such a huge natural storehouse of this wonderful coal here, with abundant means of rapid transportation, the anomalous practice of sending twice and three times the distance for an inferior product will, before long, be abandoned, and Alberta coal will be the unquestioned and undisputed monarch of the prairie provinces, making, with its grain, and live to the spirit of wealth producing staples which will bring a boundless stream of fortune to this happy part of the Dominion, speed the day.

The following figures, taken from Government reports, show the total production of marketable sub-bituminous coal (colliery consumption excluded) produced in Alberta during the years 1911 to 1917 inclusive:

Year—	Produced in Alberta	Consumed in Alberta	Consumed in other provinces	Total
Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1911..	857,394	614,033	243,361	857,394
1912..	1,110,671	627,539	483,132	1,110,671
1913..	1,446,355	776,872	669,483	1,446,355
1914..	1,423,263	764,256	659,007	1,423,263
1915..	1,429,712	752,278	677,434	1,429,712
1916..	1,912,757	859,526	953,441	1,912,757
1917..	2,281,526	1,152,768	1,128,758	2,281,526

PRESIDENT: D. M. DUGGAN

MINING ENGINEER, DAVID JONES

SEC. TREAS. J. J. DUGGAN

Miners and Shippers

Sturgeon Consolidated Collieries Ltd.
EDMONTON — ALBERTA

Mines :
Carbondale - Alta.